6 FAIR PLAY MEN PLACED ON TRIAL

river. He stated that the white men in the party told him and the other

two negroes to take Tom Spights and George Gibson into the store; that

they were told to take the two negro

men's clothes down; that this was

When the first one of the three ne-gro helpers had beaten Gibson he changed who was with one of the ne-

groes who was holding Gibson across the counter, and the second negro

places with the third negro holding Spights across the counter, and this

of the beating, as the had brought along his negroes to do it for him.

Beaten on Feet.

When the Gibson negro had been disposed of, the testimony went, our Spights was placed across the counter and the lash applied to him in much the same fashion as it was applied to George Cibese with the counter and the lash applied to George Cibese with the counter and the same fashion as it was applied to George Cibese with the counter city of the counter city of the counter city of the counter city of the cit

door of the store and saw tircen tilbson and two other negroes, armed with shot guns, approaching the build-

began. The witness was not positive, but thought that John McDonald fired the first shot.

When on exchange of some 20 shots had taken place, the witness stated, he and Calma Kay went over in Georgia and secured three shot such

gla and secured three shot guns, re-turning later to the bridge, where the guns were distributed among the

Shooting of G. 150n.

The witness described the return from the Georgia side and the trip back toward Fair Play. On the return

BLA!

members of the party.

Upon Charges of Murder Growing Out of Clash Between The Races Last December.

STATE OFFERS TESTIMONY TELLING TERRIBLE STORY

Of Two Negroes Being Brutally Beaten By Party of Whites and Blacks---Also of Third Negro Being Shot Down in Duel and Clubbed With His Guns.

(Staff Correspondence.) WALHALLA, March 2.—In the court of general sessions for Oconee counthis morning William T. McClure, Woodrow Campbell, Calma C. Kay, S. Augustus Jones, John McDonald and William Kay, residents of the Fair Play section of this county, were placed on trial for their lives, the grand jury having indicted them on charges of murder of Green Gibson, one of three negroes who met death at the result of the general death the county of the property of the p as the result of an escapade that oc-

The close of the first day's trial of the case saw the State with probably the case saw the State with probably a little more than half of its testimony in. The prosecution put up twelve witnesses during the day, and of this number two might be spoken of as "star" men. Testimony given by the other ten witnesses was of minor importance, as compared with that given by the two principles. of as "star" men. Testimony given by the other ten witnesses was of minor importance, as compared with that given by the two principals. Of the large amount of testimony offered fied, five of the six white men in the by the State on the opening day of the trial, however, only a portion of it had bearing directly on the case at stake, that is, the murder of Green Gibson. The State, it was announced,

Gibson. The State, it was announced, is introducing this testimony for a specific purpose, and that is to show the state of mind of those charged with murder of Green Gibson.

Tell Horrible Story.

The testimony offered by the principal witnesses for the State today tells a story of alleged brutality such as this section of the country probably has never heard before. The testimony tells of the beating of two negro men, George Gibson, a son of the Green Gibson for whose alleged murder the defendants are being tried, and Tom Spights. The account of the beating the witnesses swear was given these two negroes, by the defendants themselves and by three negro men who were mede to take part in the beating of the two negroes, is horrifying.

The alleged beating given the ne-groes took place in the State of Geor-gla, and from the effects of the in-juries then sustained the negroes are said to have died. But, as stated in the outset, this testimony appears to have no direct hearing on the caso at stake.

that the testimony was admissable, and the hearing of evidence of this character continued.

Beaten by Eight Men.

Heaten by Eight Men.

The principal witness put up today by the State was Alonzo Anderson, n mullato. The negro testified that he was living on the farm of Woodrow Campbell last December, and that on the 20th of that month he saw Colmus Kay, John McDonaid and Will Kay at the home of Mr. Campbell. That morning, he stated, he hitched up several boggies at the direction of Mr. Campbell; that the white men mentioned and himself and two other negroes got in the buggies and started for Tom Spight's house. (Spights is one of the negroes who, it is said, one of the negroen who, it is said, was beaten to death and who after-wards died in Hartwell jali of his

he didn't see any of the events surrounding the beating of the negroes
for the killing of Green Gloson. The
witness stated that at the time he
signed this paper he knew the stateinens were not true.

Second Star Witness.

The second star witness put up by
the prosecution was Edgar White,
who, the former witness swore, was
one of the three negroes who were

one of the three negroes who were compelled to apply the lash to George Gibson and Tom Spights. Edgar White told practically the same story as that told by Alonzo Anderson. He testified as to the party of white men go-ing to Tom Spights' house and taking him out of bed, taking him to the store across on the Georgia side and beating him with a buggy trace. He said that he would not have applied the lash to Gibson if he had not been the lash to Chison it he had 157 been told by the white men that they would "get him" unless he did. The other portions of the negro's testimony were practically the same as that given by Alonzo Anderson.

Tress Examined.

These being the main witnesses of the prosecution, the actorneys for the defense naturally centered their severest cross examination fire upon them Both negroes were put through a were tangled up in some instances, their story, in the main, was not shaken. It was brought out on cross examination that counsel for the defense had had both negroes put in fall, and that while in prison affigurits were jetting to the presence of the magnetic form them with reference to the story. ed Tom Spights across a counter and held him there while the third negro man, upon orders from the white men, beat George Gibson. what happened during the rioting period. Both witnesses swore that they had not been promised immunity from indictment on condition—they made these affidavits, and that they had been offered no inducements of any other character to give the testi-

came around and took the buggy trace and beat Gibson. Having taken his fill of beating, the second negro changed mony that they offered then.
Whereabouts of Negroes. It was not brought out at the hear-ing yesterday what became of Tom Spights and George Gibson after they were beaten in the store, the suppost tion being that they were left there while the members of the party pur-sued Green Gibson and the other two fied, five of the six white men in the party took turns at applying the bugget trace to the negro's naked anatomy. This continued, the witness testified, until eight different men had applied the lash to George Gibson. The witness testified that the only man in the party who did not do any of the whipping was Woodrow, Campbell, who declared that he did not have to do any of the beating, as the had brought sued Green Gibson and the other two negroes who had advanced upon them with shot guns while they were in the house administering the whippings to the two negroes. George Gibson and Tom Spights. It was not brought out what became of the two negroes who were with Green Gibson when he advanced upon the party of white men at Knox's Bridge:

The testimony only chowed that Green Gibson fied back to the South Carolina side after the exchange of shots at the bridge and that he was engaged by members of the white men's party several miles back on the South Carolina side and killed in a duel with several members of the party, two of whom took his shot guns away from him, after he had fallen, and broke them over his head. Other Witnesses,

much the same fashlon as it was applied to George Gibson. The witness stated that George Gibson was able to stand up a part of the time after the beating and a part of the time was not able to stand. After Spights had been whipped some, it was stated, Calma Kay spoke up and said that the negro had had enough beating.

Green tilhson Comes lip.

When the beating of George Gibson and Tom Spights had been finished, the witness stated, he looked ou: the door of the store and saw Green tilb. Other Witnesses,
Other witnesses put up by the prosecution, and in the order in which
they were called, were Carris Spights,
wife of Tom Spights; Maris Spights,
stepdaughter of Tom Spights; Andy
Bowers, S. B. Wilburn, John Swinger, Anna Swinger, Alonzo Anderson,
Mayor J. H. Godfrey, of Anderson;
Edgar White, Prof. Harry Sheldon,
Abraham Swinger and W. S. Campbell.

the outset, this testimony appears to have no direct bearing on the case at stake.

The defense objected from the first to the introduction of testimony as to what occured on the Georgia side, and as to any treatment given anybody but Green Gibson, as the testimony was irrelevant. The State conmony was irrelevant, The State constended, however, that it was necessary to know what transpired immediately preceding the death of Green Gibson in order to show the state of mind the defendants were in, and to show malice on their part. The court ruled that the testimony was admissable, and the hearing of evidence of this said two other negroes, armied with shot guns, approaching the build-shot guns, approaching the witness stated, and approached to the witness stated, and approached the witness stated, and approached to the witness stated, and approached the witness stated and supproached to the witness stated and supproached the witness stated and su

Tom Spights, and beat him Wednesday's. Precedure.

It is impossible just at this juncture to predict just when the case will be brought to a close. It is probable, however, that all of the testimony will be in by the adjournment of court to-night. This being the case, the arguments and the charge should be made sometime Thursday allowing the metasometime Thursday, allowing the mat-ter to go to the jury late that after-

Second Day of Trial.

(Stan Corresondence.)

WALHALIA, March 3.—The close of the second day of the trial of William T., McClure, J., Woodrow Campbell, Calma C., Kay, S., Augustus Jones, John McDonaid and Will Kay, residents of the Pair Play section of Oconee county, charged with the murder of Green Gibson during a clash between the races on December 20 from the Georgia side and the trip back toward Fair Play. On the return trip, it seems, members of the party encountered Green Gibson, who had made his get away after the exchange of shots near knox's bridge. The witness stated that he went in the direction of firing which he heard and saw Calma Kay and William McClure shooting at Green Gibson, who was down in a field.

The witness described seeing Green Gibson shot down and seeing him fire after he was down on the ground. Before Gibson fell he saw him start running in the direction of one Mose Williams' house. The witness testified that he was given a pistol by one of the white men and told to run and head off Green Gibson, so as not to let him enter Mose Williams' house. Continuing his testimony, the witness stated that after Green Gibson had been Williams' house.

from several persons who claim to hava seen Green Gibson done to death.

Two Greens on Stand.

In addition to the State's testimony being interesting for the reason that the first eye witnesses of the alleged murder of Green Gibson were put on the stand. It was interesting for the

further reason that the two sons of Green Gibson, John and Will, who, with their father, went across Knox's Bridge to the store where the six de-fendants are alleged to have administered severe heatings to George Gibson and Tom Spights, and engaged

Gibson and Tom Spights, and engaged them in battle with shot guns and pistols, were put on the witness stand.

Line of Defense.

There has been more or less speculation as to what line of defense vould be followed in this case. Some have been inclined to think that the plea of "self defense" would be used. Just before court recessed this afternoon, however, an incident occurred which, in all probability, reveals, the line of defense that will be followed.

It was gathered from a question that was about to be asked the defendant, William T. McClure, that the defense would attempt to show that McClure was a magistrate; that he set out to

was a magistrate; that he set out to arrest Green Gibson because he was "armed to the terror of the people;" that he knew Green Gibson to be a dangerous man and that with this

dangerous man and that with this knowledge he deputized several of the defendants to go along with him and assist in the arrest of Green Gibson.

The prosecution objected to the question, and the objection was sustained by the court. The court stated that he knew of no law which permitted a mediate to turn constable.

ruling that the defense had attempted to bring out this testimony at an inopportune time, as it had not been shown, by the testimony, that Green Gibson had not committed any offense

Gibson had not committed any offense in the sight of the magistrate, or that the magistrate had any warrant for Green Gibson's arrest.

Tell Their Stories.

The Green brothers testified that they went across the river with their father, who went to inquire as to why the men were beating his son, George Gibson. The witnesses stated that they got no reply from the white men, other than a command to drop their other than a command to drop their guns and throw up their hands, which they did not do. As they backed off from the party of white men, in the direction of the river, they testified, members of the white party opened fire upon them first. The negroes told how they returned the fire and then fled. One of the brothers was wounded, it was testified, and he was taken to the home of a relative. The other brother, it was testified, then went to his home. As to what became of their father, Green Gibson, after that, the witnesses stated that they did not know, other than that he went on up the road.

on up the road. !: Eye Witnesses Testify. Eye Witnesses Testify.

The remainder of the testimony offered by the prosecution was principally from witnesses who claim to have seen the killing of Green Gibson. The gist of all this testimony was that the definionts, after the shooting at Knox's Bridge, and after the three Gibson negroes had disappeared back on the South Carolina side of the river, began a search of the country for the three negroes.

Witnesses testified that William T. McClure went to the house of a negro

Witnesses testified that William T.
McClure went to the house of a negro woman living on his place and inquired of a negro man who was there if he had seen anything of Green Gibson or any of his boys. Receiving an answer to the effect that the Gibson negroes had not been seen, it was testified. McClure then started around the house; and that as he did he spied Green Gibson at some distance in a field; that McClure shouted to his companions to "come on boys, here he is" and began firing at Green Gibson. The testimony continued to the effect that McClure and Green Gibson came rather close together down in the field and that they exchanged shots; that Gibson sank to the ground after he had run to within a short distance of one Mose Williams. had run to within a short distance of one Mose Williams' house; that McClure went to Mose Williams house and borrowed as double barrelhouse and borrowed his double barreled shot gun, with which he fired two more shots into the prestrate body of Green Gibson; the McClure then advanced to the gpat where Gibson's body lay, and picting up one of the dead negro's brace of guns, struck the negro over the head with it, breaking the gun.

The testimony scattinued to the effect that after Green Gibson had been killed Woodrow Carapbell told negroes in the vicinity to come up and look at the body, and "see how nice it had been done."

cen done.

Testimony of Defense.

At 4 o'clock the defense put up its
irst witness. Another witness was

was beaten to death and who afterwards with in the direction of firing which he heard and will all of his properties of firing which he heard and will all of his properties of the Shalf Play section of the house and presently returned to the house and the first play and driven away in the direction of the Georgia line. On the way, in the witness of the Georgia line, on the way of the Georgia line. On the way, the first play that the ground left party we then are sent that the state of the defendant play the present the present that the state of the cross examination of the cro

up by the defense was William T McClure. His testimony was to the effect that on the morning of the day the alleged murder took place he was preparing to go to Lavonia, Ga.; that the other defendants came by his house that morning and had three negroes with them; that the other de-fendants continued on their way to-ward Knox's Bridge and that later he went in that direction, enroute to Lavonia. The witness testified that he crossed Knox's Bridge and stopped at the store where the negroes are said to have been beaten, but dealed taking any part in the transaction at all.

After the whipping was over and the white men were fired upon by Green Gibson and his sons, the defendant testified, he then returned to the South Carolina side of the river for the purpose of placing Green Gib-son under arrest, the defendant being at that time a magistrate. McClure testified that he was unsuccessful in his and arrest of the purpose of the his endeavor to apprehend Green Gibson and that he returned to his store house; that ere long he was advised that Green Gibson had been seen not far down the road; that he went to

far down the road; that he went to arrest Green Gibson.

The witnessed stated that he called upon Green Gibson to surrender, but that instead of the negro doing this he fired upon him with one of two shot guns which he carried. McClure stated that he then attempted to fire upon Gibson with a pistol that had been handed to him, but that the pistol refused to fire. The load of she from Green Gibson's gun, he stated, struck him in the face, whereupon he retreated and started to go to Mose retreated and started to go to Mose Williams' house by circling around a Williams' house by circling around a piece of newground. The defendant stated that he saw Green Gibson making for Mose Williams' house also, and that about that time the negto appeared on a little hillock, whercupon a number of gun shots sounded from a party of people in that vicinity. He stated that he called to Mose Williams not to let Green Gibson go into the house. The defendant denied that he took Mose Williams' shot gun and fired at Green Gibson, and denied that after Green Gibson had fallen that after Green Gibson, and denied that after Green Gibson had fallen he took one of the negro's shot gups and struck him with it. After Green Gibson, had been killed, he stated, he returned to his home at Fair Play.

he returned to his home at Fair Play.

No End in Sight.

At this time it is impossible to state when the case will come to a close. It is probable, however that all of Thursday will be taken up in the introduction of testimony by the defense. In this event, the case probably will not be completed before sometime Friday.

fore sometime Friday.

The testimony of the various witnesses placed on the stand yesterday, is, in substance, as follows:

about the time the shooting at the bridge occured, said he saw collection of some six or eight men at Kpok's Bridge; recognized McClure and Campbell; stopped to inquire cause of shooting; Paul Merritt, told us, three white men had been shot; heard groans coming from store; walked out to store and found negroes in bad shape; seemed to be suffering terribly; one negro was leaning against counter; other was retire in door; George Gibson wer the one leaning against the counter. Is sace was drawn and haggar. Other negro, Tom Spights, seemed to be not so badly injured; saw, no blood on either negro; McClure told me one of the negroes had threatened to Burn Mr. Woodrow Campbell's harn and that other one had drawn a gun on Mr. Kay and had threatened to shoothim; coming on toward Fair Play we saw negroes coming down road toward us, carrying a gun; he disappeared in bend of road and we never saw him more. On gross examination said negro was going toward Knox's Bridge; saw many fresh tracks along road.

Gibson Testilles. Olbson Testifies.

along road.

Gibson Testifies.

Will Gibson, brother of George Gibson who was beaten to death and son of Green Gibson, who was shot to death seathed that on December, 30 he death seathed that on the shot gur, for Fair Play; each had one shot gur, for Fair Play; each had one shot gur, went on to Knox's Hridge; father anked and McCoure, Campbell and McDonald what they had George his brother for; asked if George was under arreat why they didn't let law take its course; white men told us to throw up our hands; we backed off to the bridge; some of the white folks shot first; my brother was shot through leg; all of us shot once; grabbed brother John up off bridge and carried him back to Soath Carolina side; left my brother at Uncle Scott Browng, I. west on to my father? Houses; my father left me between Me, Maylett's and knows Bridge; at Knows Bri

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he told anyone as he was going down road toward Knox's Bridge that he was going to get him a G—— d—— white man; was going along road after white men with gun; at store near Knox's Bridge saw his brother George Knox's Bridge saw his brother George standing out under a tree blindfolded; when father asked white men what they had George for they didn't reply; father asked why they didn't let law take its course; they told us to drop our guns and throw up our hands; we turned and ran toward bridge; they shot at us some 15 or more times; on reaching the bridge we turned and shot; I shot only twice; denied that he and his father and brother surprised white men in store and fired on them without warning: and fired on them without warning no other negroes joined them that af-

On redirect examination said he and his father and brother didn't get any closer on white men at store than 100 yards.

John Gibson.

John Gibson, also a son of Green Gibson and a brother of George and Will Gibson, testified he was at his

waked a count house and said, younger or comes one of them feilows now and began shooting; it was Uncle Green Gibson; Mr. McChree began hollering "Come here, boys!" He told the negro man at my house to run catch Green; negro didn't do it; Mr. McClure ran on after Green; new Green running toward Mose Williams house; saw several men shooting, at him; saw Green Gibson shoot at them; Green ran on toward Mose Williams house and disappeared behind a little rise between my house; said Greev Gibson, was carrying two shot guns; Mr. McClure didn't have a shooting pistol at Green Gibson; later on when Mr. McClure got nearer, upon Green Gibson he shot again at him; Green then turned and shot at Mr.

on when Mr. McClure for nearer upon Green Gibson he shot again at him; Green then turned and shot at Mr. McClure.

Olive Nichols, daughter of the preceding witness, pave testimony corrobrating that given by Frances Nichols.

Ben Hicks Next.

Ben Hicks, realdent, of llower edge, of Occase County, testified that he was, at Knox's Bridge on afternoon of December 30; talked with McClure; McClure asked me and others who were with me to watch at the bridge and not let Green, Will or John Gibson cross the bridge; Pant/Merritt and Dan Harriss were with Mr. McClure. McClure asked us if we had seen Gibson; there were soveral white men in company with Mr. McClure.

Dock Hicks, non of previous witness, who lived near Knox's Bridge is at December, was standing with several others in road about half mile from Knox's Bridge, on December 20, when Mr. McClure, came up and asked if we had seen Green Gibson or any of his boys; told him not told us to get our guns and go watch bridge and not let any of the Gibson negroes cross.

Claims Eve Witness.

off: fell again; rose up on his arms again and shot, this time at Mr. Mc-Clure; McClure came on up to our house and got papa's gun; shot two more times at Green Gibson, who was lying on ground; McClure then went on out to where Green was lying; saw him pick up gun and hit Green Gibson in head with one of Green's guns; when he hit Green the stock of the gun flew off; saw Mr. Woodrow Campbell hit Green Gibson also with gun; Mr. Woodrow Campbell then said to negroes, "Boys come up and look at him, he is dead and can't hurt look at him, he is dead and can't hurt you; I want him to understand that this is a white man's country;" I went on up and looked at his body; saw shot gun wounds in his face; also bruise in his head and on his hip; Green Gibson's body laid there in seld until Monday night.

Counsel for the defense - tried in vain to shatter the story of this little negro, who made the best witness the State had produced up to this time.

Eunice Williams, daughter of Mose Williams and sister of provious with

williams and sister of previous witness, gave testimony corrobrating that given by her brother.

Cross examination thiled to shake the witnesses' story.

is, in substance, as follows:

The Textmony.

Allen Merritt, who lives near the place where Green Gibson was kittle did the Green Gibson had been left down in cotton patch; later is from white men; one who was stand-been left down in cotton patch; later is great crowd of citizens came to his house and said Green Gibson had been left down in cotton patch; later is great crowd of citizens came to his house, and said Green Gibson white men; one who was stand-been left down in cotton patch; later is great crowd of citizens came to his house, and was considered the Green Gibson white men; one who was stand-been left down in cotton patch; later when the came to his house and said Green Gibson had been left down in cotton patch; later when the men; one who was stand-been left down in cotton patch; later when the came of his house, in the control of the con

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